

EQUISETUM × LITORALE RECORDED FOR MINNESOTA.—On 8 August 1977, while preparing an inventory of the floodplain flora of parts of the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, one of us (SDS) collected a specimen of *Equisetum* from a large colony that was growing under a stand of *Salix interior* on dredge spoils and disturbed floodplain at the confluence of Valley Branch Creek and the St. Croix River (Mile 11.75) in Washington County, MN. The specimen was identified by one of us (JHP) as *Equisetum* × *litorale* Kuhl., which is the hybrid between *E. arvense* and *E. fluviatile*. Dr. Richard L. Hauke, of the University of Rhode Island, verified the determination. A voucher (*Swanson 2878*) is deposited at University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (UWL). According to Dr. Gerald B. Ownbey, of the University of Minnesota, this is the first record for Minnesota.—*James H. Peck and Steven D. Swanson, Dept. of Biology, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601.*

LYCOPODIUM CERNUUM IN LOUISIANA.—The Nodding Club-moss, recently reported by Eleuterius (*Castanea* 41: 180-181. 1976) from Jackson County, Mississippi, has recently been collected in central and southeastern Louisiana.

On 13 Sept 1975, Thomas and an aquatic plants class found several plants along a west-facing bank of the Pearl River Canal east of Louisiana route 41 and Evans Creek in St. Tammany Parish, Sec. 41, T6S, R14E (*Thomas 46276*, NLU). The area was revisited by Thomas and Allen later in the same month, and three populations of *L. cernuum* were observed (*Thomas & Allen 47241*, NLU). No other ferns or fern allies were found. In the spring of 1977, another specimen of *L. cernuum* from St. Tammany Parish was collected by a student at Louisiana State University. Thomas, Landry, and others visited this site in the fall of 1977. The plants were in the bottom of an abandoned gravel pit near Hickory, La. *Lycopodium cernuum*, *L. appressum*, and *L. carolinianum* all were abundant, along with *Burmannia capitata*.

On 15 Oct 1976, Holmes collected two specimens of *L. cernuum* in a small roadside ditch in a seepage area in a longleaf pine woods along Middle Branch Road in the Red Dirt Game Management Area of Kisatchie National Forest in Natchitoches Parish (*Holmes 2902*, NATC). This area is the largest hillside bog in Louisiana and has an abundance of bog plants, including *Lycopodium appressum*, *L. carolinianum*, *Burmannia capitata*, *Pinguicula pumila*, and *Sarracenia alata*. This area was searched extensively by Holmes and by Thomas on separate occasions in the fall of 1977, but no plants of *L. cernuum* could be located. The winter of 1976 was severe and might have killed these plants, which are at the northernmost and westernmost limit of their range. If this location represents a permanent population, then *L. cernuum* should also be found in Vernon Parish and perhaps in adjoining Texas.—*R. Dale Thomas, Dept. of Biology, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, LA 71209; W. C. Holmes, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, Natchitoches, LA 71457; Charles M. Allen, 111 Lucas Circle, Lafayette, LA 70508; and Garrie Landry, Dept. of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.*